

SPECIALTY IN MELONS

Successful Experiment With Seeds of a Roumanian Variety.

LIKE GRAPEFRUIT IN SIZE.

Agricultural Department Makes Gratifying Tests With Watermelon Seeds Sent by Former Minister H. G. Knowles—Meat Yellow and Red—Delicious in Flavor.

In its efforts to introduce into the United States the best grain, vegetables and fruits of foreign countries the agricultural department has never been more interested in its experiments along that line than it now is in a new watermelon.

This particular variety of melon was found by Horace G. Knowles, late American minister to Roumania, growing in the foothills of the Carpathian mountains in Roumania. The melons have a very thin skin, and the meat, which is less fibrous than our native melons, in color is both yellow and red, and the flavor is exceedingly delicious. Besides its matchless flavor, it has another distinctive feature in its size, which is about that of a grapefruit.

It occurred to Minister Knowles that a watermelon of that size—just enough for one person—would find great favor in the United States. It seemed to him that it would be just the thing to serve in hotels, restaurants, clubs and on dining cars. They could be kept on ice, and a whole melon could be served as one portion.

Seeing the possible demand for such a melon in the United States, Minister Knowles obtained a large quantity of the seed and sent them through the state department to the department of agriculture.

Under the supervision of David Fairchild of the bureau of plant introduction of the agricultural department, who has achieved a wide reputation for the discovery and successful introduction in the United States of many valuable foreign fruits and vegetables, the melon seed were distributed last year to a number of experimental stations.

The reports on the result of the experiments were most satisfactory and proved that the melons can be grown successfully in nearly every section of the United States. A report from Massachusetts states that the melons have a most delicious flavor and present the flattering "difficulty of finding any one person who will be satisfied with only one of the melons." The department, through Mr. Fairchild, is planning to grow a large quantity of the melons this year, and their merit being known to the managers of large hotels in Philadelphia and New York, the entire crop this year has been bought for those hostilities, the price agreed on being three times that of the prevailing price of the native melons.

Minister Knowles has suggested to the agricultural department that the new melon be named Princess Marie, in honor of the beautiful crown princess of Roumania, whose guest he was when he found the melons. As it is not improbable that this dainty, delicious melon may soon become as popular as the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, the tribute of our representative in the selection of that name will be appreciated both by the beautiful princess and the country in which she is so much admired.

It is said that the successful cultivation in the United States of this melon is assured, and experts say that it will be worth millions of dollars to our country. The agricultural department has already expressed its appreciation to Minister Knowles for his thoughtfulness and invaluable donation to the fruitage of the United States.—Washington Post.

TO BREED GULLS.

Experiment to Be Made at Bronx Park, New York.

C. William Beebe, curator of ornithology of the New York Zoological society, will make the experiment of breeding herring gulls in Bronx park, New York. There is a large colony of these birds on the group known as Four Brothers Islands, in Lake Champlain, the owner of which, Edward Hatch, Jr., has given fifteen young gulls to the society.

It was necessary to secure the permission of State Game Commissioner Whipple before the birds could be shipped, for the islands are maintained by Mr. Hatch as a bird refuge, with a warden in charge, but this permission has been obtained, and an interesting exhibit will be thereby added to the attractions of the Bronx zoo.

Great Amphitheater For Chicago.

The largest convention hall in America is planned for Chicago, according to Harlow N. Higinbotham, president of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. The building will be known as the Amphitheater. It will have a seating capacity of 45,000. It will be elliptical and, with slight modifications, a reproduction of the Flavian amphitheater in Rome.

Fund For Great Indian Statue.

The Trenton (N. J.) Red Men recently voted affirmatively on a proposition for the entire order to give 2 cents a man as the first installment for the mammoth statue of an American Indian in bronze to be placed at the entrance to New York harbor. High officials said it was certain the national encave would ratify this action that 500,000 men contribute.

IOWAN'S WORLD TOUR.

Rich Farmer Will Go in Byways to Study Common Folk at Close Range.

Among the passengers who recently sailed from New York upon the steamship General Grant was an Iowa farmer, H. H. Paup, who lives one mile west of Shenandoah, Ia. He expects to be absent from a year to eighteen months in a tour of the world.

Mr. Paup will not follow the beaten paths, but instead will go into the byways, for he wants to see and study the common people at work and in their homes, having long had a desire to compare their mode of life with that of living in America. Mr. Paup is a bachelor, forty years old and prosperous.

Speaking of his greatest anticipations on the trip, Mr. Paup says that he has no desire to see the kings, dukes and other nobility, but wants to see the common people of the old world and that he will get out into the country in order to gratify this desire. He wants to see how they farm, how they care for and raise live stock, how they slaughter their cattle and hogs and how they do ordinary everyday things. He will visit England, Germany, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden, India, China, Wales, Spain, Japan and the Philippine Islands. He expects to walk from Jerusalem to Jericho and investigate the mysteries of Rome and the Holy Land.

Not being pressed for time—or cash—Mr. Paup will follow the dictates of his fancy as the world is unfolded to him and he is beckoned onward, and some of his friends anticipate that he will not return under two years, knowing his propensity for investigation.

Mr. Paup says that he does not intend that the matter of securing knowledge shall be a one-sided affair and in order that he may return in kind has made special preparations for imparting knowledge of the United States to those who evince any interest in it while he is engaged in extracting matters of interest from those he comes in contact with. The practical manner in which he went about preparing for this part of his journey is shown in a part of the contents of his traveling bags, which contain ears of corn, samples of wheat, oats, rye and barley, together with other products of the Iowa farm and garden. These he will exhibit to foreigners and in demonstrating the productiveness of the soil of this state.

NO CRACKERS IN THIS FOURTH

With Five Bands, Parade and Salutes Cleveland Expects Sane Celebration.

The sane Fourth of July committee is ready for its accidentless, fire-crackerless Fourth in Cleveland, O. It is planned to make the parade a big sane Fourth feature. The parade will disband at the public square, where school children will sing patriotic songs.

Pageants depicting important events in American history will be arranged for, and national and patriotic organizations in uniform will be asked to join in the parade. Four or five bands in the public square will play the same airs with one leader to direct all. At the close of the singing the flag, raised according to military regulations at sunrise, will be sent up to the top of the staff.

Immediately following this a salute of thirteen guns will be fired by the military on the lake front.

VOCAL SANDS AND STONES.

Prospector Discovers Strange Singing Sands in California Mountains.

Singing sands and speaking stones are reported by Henry Heinell to have been discovered by him while on a prospecting trip in the Santa Monica mountains, says a Los Angeles (Cal.) dispatch. According to Heinell, these "matins of the damned" are at times not unlike the notes of a melodeon or a pipe organ. Again they sound as if a chime of bells were rung in the distance, and just after sunset or at dawn of day the sound might be compared to the string of the harp.

Heinell ascribes the phenomena to the presence of hollow grains of sand. He says that when such sands were stepped upon or rubbed together the action was accompanied by the singing sounds.

Provision For Future of Babies.

"What right have we to save a baby's life," asked Dr. Henry B. Favill at a recent luncheon in Chicago given by the Illinois congress of mothers, "if we don't provide for its future?"

"We have no moral right," he continued, "to get children up to adolescence and then neglect them. The ills that beset them then are just as serious as those which menace their early days. In accomplishing one thing we are not diminishing our own labor or our subsequent care. It is the business of the commonwealth to take care of children through their various stages to maturity. The playground problem is one for infancy, and when it is accomplished others present themselves."

Cherry Blossoms on a Rosebush.

A climbing rose vine on the property of G. H. Stiefel at Fairview and Gardner avenues, in South Orange, N. J., is bearing cherry blossoms. The rose vines are clinging to the branches of a cherry tree. The blossoms that have matured have left knobs that look as if they might turn out to be somewhat like cherries.

Hurrah For the Fourth.

Three rousing cheers for the glorious Fourth
From each independence lover,
And three times three for the glorious fifth,
When 'twill nearly all be over!
—Kansas City Times.

HER LUCKY MISTAKE.

By OSCAR COX.

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Miss Buckingham took up two notes and read them with a bored expression on her beautiful and aristocratic countenance. Then she threw them down and on her crest stamped paper wrote two replies. One was a declination to a proposal of marriage, the other an invitation for a proposer to call, intimating that he would be accepted. Addressing two envelopes, one to Hamilton Hills, No. — East Forty-eighth street; the other to George B. Hilliers, Union club, city, she laid both notes and envelopes on the desk before her. Then she darkened the room so that she could not see any of them, mixed them, took up one of the notes, put it in one of the envelopes, sealed and stamped it, tore up the other note and envelope, threw the pieces into a wastebasket and sent the other to the mail without looking at the address. Her intention was to remain ignorant of the man she had chosen till he presented himself.

This was a dangerous thing to do, for the reason that Miss Buckingham had a number of suitors, and she wrote an illegible hand.

The next evening a card was handed to her bearing the name of G. B. Hillier. She glanced at it, gave a slight shrug, fingered her hair before a glass and descended the stairs. On entering the drawing room she found a very different man from either of the two to whom she had written.

A great many things flashed through her mind in an infinitely short space of time. First, she had written one of the notes (evidently the one that had been mailed) to George B. Hilliers, and it had fallen into the hands of Gustavus B. Hillier. This was not remarkable, since both men belonged to the same club. Second, how was she to escape the results of her blunder? Mr. Hillier was one of her many suitors, a suitor she loved and by whom she had supposed herself to have been fitted. Her pride rebelled against admitting that she had sent for him to eat humble pie, and she did not wish him to know that she had intended to accept another.

"Marian!" he said, advancing, but stopped, repelled by her expression.

"Marian," he began again, "what does this mean? Have you led me to believe that you had seen your glaring injustice only to give me additional pain?"

"How did you happen to—get?"—"Your letter? I returned today."—"No, no; I didn't know you were away. I mean—What right have you to?"—She balked again.

"Marian!" he exclaimed. "No, no; I didn't mean that."

There was a short pause, after which he said, "When we parted last I told you that I could not brook—"

"Brook! It was I who could not."

"You? The objectionable words were spoken to me."

"What words?"

"What words? Why, in reference to that note I wrote you to which you deigned no reply. I sent another asking for the cause of your silence. You replied that you would not address a note to a man at his club because a friend of yours had done so and her note had been shown to others."

"And do you mean to tell me that a trivial thing like that caused you to refrain from favoring me at the next cotillion?"

"A trivial thing like that?"

"Yes. Shouldn't I have profited by my friend's experience?"

He stood looking at her in astonishment.

"Then the next time," she added, "I met you on the street you didn't speak to me."

"How could I when you walked by me with your—without looking at me?"

"Judging from your previous treatment of me, I supposed you intended to cut me."

"Did you expect me to bow to your shadow? Could I speak to a girl who would not even look at me?"

"You men are so—"

"So what?"

"Irritating."

"Anything else?"

"Stupid."

There was a long silence, which was broken by the man: "I believe you are right. I've been stupid. There is something about the feminine makeup that renders a woman oblivious to the frightful imputations she casts upon a man. You argued that, because some contemptible cad had betrayed a confidence, under the same circumstances an honorable man would do the same."

Miss Buckingham was silent. A faint glimmer of the fallacy of the syllogism began to dawn upon her.

"I suppose I ought to apologize," she said, "but I'm not going to do it after the way you treated me."

"My apology would be in order after, not before, yours."

"I prefer it should come first and mine shouldn't come at all."

"If I will agree to do all the apologizing will this nonsense that has been so long between us be obliterated?"

"I suppose so."

"And our former status will be renewed?"

"If you promise not to do so any more."

"Very well, I apologize for both. But what in the world did you mean by sending for me with no idea of a reconciliation?"

"I didn't. Not caring whom I married so long as you had treated me so badly, I sent the note to George Hilliers. You got it."

"Great heavens! What a close shave!"

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Mails Open From	Mails Close For
7, 10 a. m., 12 m.	Portland 5:30, 10:30 a. m., 12 m.
10 a. m., 2, 5 p. m.	Albany 5:30, 10:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m.
7, 10 a. m., 12 m.	Washington and Eastern states 5:30 p. m.
10 a. m., 5 p. m.	California and points South 10:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m.
11:30 a. m.	Philomath and points West 12:30 p. m.
10 a. m.	Monroe 1:30, 5:30 p. m.
12 m.	McMinnville and Westside points 12:45 p. m.
7 a. m.	Mill City and way points 5:30 a. m.
5 p. m.	Philomath and Alesia 8:45 a. m.
10 a. m.	Monroe stage 2 p. m.
5 p. m.	Philomath stage 9 a. m.

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